

wide as the central black annulus, which is double the width of the outer; the space between the parietal shields and the first black annulus only $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the head; upper head-shields all black, edged with white in front.

Total length 685 millim.; tail 45.

A single female specimen from Cruz del Eje.

This snake is closely allied to *E. frontalis*, D. & B., from which it differs principally in having the first lower labial separated from its fellow by the symphysial.

16. *Lachesis Neuwiedii*, Wagl.—Cruz del Eje.

LVII.—*A new Name for the Common Agama of the Transvaal.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

I HAVE hitherto identified with *Agama hispidi*, Linn., the small Agama which occurs in abundance about Pretoria, and which agrees very closely with that species in the very short head and the shortness and proportions of the fingers and toes. Renewed examination shows, however, that not only does the Transvaal lizard constantly possess a yellowish vertebral band which is absent in the one from the Cape and lack the wide-meshed dark network on the belly characteristic of the young of the latter, but structural characters exist by which specimens from both parts of South Africa can be recognized quite apart from the coloration. These characters are to be found in the larger size of the ear-opening and the absence or feeble development of the keels on the ventral scales in the Transvaal Agama. In bestowing a name on the species now distinguished, I cannot choose a better one than that of the naturalist who has paid so much attention to the fauna of the Transvaal, and to whom the British Museum is indebted for the first specimens of this lizard, which I propose to designate as *Agama Distanti*. The specimens examined by me are from Pretoria and Rustenburg. The largest male measures 82 millim. from snout to vent, tail 100; the largest female 85 and 63.

The lizard from the Modder River described by Prof. Barboza du Bocage as *Agama pulchella* (Jorn. Sc. Lisb. [2] iv. 1896, p. 116), which has also a light vertebral band and faintly keeled ventral scales, has longer hind limbs, the fourth toe longer than the third, and is probably not separable from *A. aculeata*.